

MARDI GRAS A GLOOMY FETE.

Paris Streets Filled with Revellers
and Masqueraders, but a Fog
Shrouds Them All.

A QUIET CIVIL MARRIAGE.

When the Granddaughter of Victor
Hugo Wedded the Son of
Alphonse Daudet.

THE LIBERALS AND THE IRISH ROW.

Gladstonians Winning Seats and Caring
Not for Parnellites or Anti-
Famellites.

CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

THE DAUDET-HUGO MARRIAGE—MARDI GRAS— CARNIVAL IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,
PARIS, Feb. 14, 1891.

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following:

The weather early in the week was cold and damp, and the Mardi Gras festivities were celebrated amid a fog more like London than Paris. Mardi Gras, which at one moment looked like being revived, never matured. It is a pity it did not, because just now Paris is feeling severely the reaction from the exhibition year. The smaller hotel keepers and restaurants are suffering severely. People under these circumstances bring to mind the alms of visitors that Mardi Gras week used to bring, and they would gladly see them now.

The festivities were of the mildest description, what there was being almost entirely of the nature of advertisements. However, the heavy traffic stopped the main boulevards, where the people thronged, with stray masks, monkeys, bears, ballet girls and *Acrobates*. A number of dances were given for the children in the evening, and the students indulged in a deal of horse play on the Quai Voltaire, and then proceeded to the many masked balls, the feature of which was high kicking.

The middle of the week at first flattered the skaters. On Wednesday the Cercle des Patineurs enthusiasts attempted to skate, and on Thursday also, although the ice was honeycombed and covered with water. Finally the committee decided to clear the ice. The ice was so thin the "Glaçière" could not be used; it would have fallen through.

THE DAUDET-HUGO MARRIAGE.

Thursday evening the marriage of Jeanne, granddaughter of Victor Hugo, to Léon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, at the Mairie, in the Rue Henri-Martin, was a great event. Acting according to the expressed wish of Victor Hugo, no religious ceremony was performed, his words—"Entre Dieu et moi pas d'intermédiaire"—being thus construed. The clerical parties are furious, led by the *Gauche*, which goes hammer and tongs for the inquiry of the proceedings. It says that was the reason Mme. Carnot kept away.

The Town Hall, a handsome new building, had its sails richly draped with crimson and gold, Gobelin tapestries, pulvis, white camellias, azaleas and lilacs. The large entertainment room where the marriage was celebrated was handsome in yellow and red walls and blue and gold dome ceiling. Lamoureux's orchestra, embowered in palms, played the hymn to Victor Hugo, by Saint-Saëns.

The bride is a handsome girl, with dark brown hair, aquiline nose, strong eyebrows and an intellectual but childish head. The groom has strongly developed features, is dark and strikingly like his father. The courtship lasted no less than four years. Three times as many people as the hall would hold were invited, and the crush was awful. The police had to be called in to keep the people back. The ceremony was very short. Bride and groom sat in front of a table covered with red cloth. All around sat the parents and witnesses. The veteran, Jules Simon, at the conclusion made a speech, principally glorifying the memory of Victor Hugo, and all was over.

VARIOUS NEWS.

The corpse of Padlewski, according to some papers, has been found in Bulgaria, half eaten by wolves, but the *Edin*, which pretends to know the whereabouts of the fugitive, flatly contradicts the story.

Once more thousands of priests and small *rentiers* have been duped by a man named Mace, who, by offering large interest, obtained deposits to the amount of 18,000,000 francs from the confiding public; then he fled to Monte Carlo, where, it is said, he staked large sums, lost and committed suicide. He gave as much as 120 per cent interest. Curiously enough he was able to keep this up for years. Three hundred thousand francs were found in his bank, and, it is said, 1,000,000 in his strong box.

PAU, NICE AND CANNES.

Pau's amateur circus came off with great *faux*, Messrs. Thorne and Wright, of the American colony, greatly distinguishing themselves. Nic's carnival is over, and more aristocratic Cannes has had its *Bataille des Fleurs*, which surpassed that of Nice. In large bands, drawn by four horses, were the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke Michel, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Count Grubé, Prince of Nassau and Comtesse Melnberg and her two pretty daughters. Another party comprised Count and Countess Edmond de Pourtales and others, Cecil Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Von Loon, Lady Alice Dundas, Lady Acton and Colonel and Mrs. Ritchie. The prize banners went to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Lady Willoughby, Miss De Colquhoun and the Misses Cornwallis in a donkey cart.

Mme. Patti arrived in Nice exceedingly well and in the voice. She opened in "Lucia di Lammermoor" this evening.

A MILLION DOLLAR FAILURE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 14, 1891.—The failure of a prominent wine merchant, whose name is withheld, was made public to-day. The liabilities will be about

6,000,000 francs, the loss falling mostly upon Spanish houses. The merchant in question failed several years ago and was never discharged from the Bankruptcy Court. He, however, started in business a gain under his wife's name and obtained an enormous credit. By his failure he has lost his own bankers some 900,000 francs. He had lost large sums of money in unsuccessful speculations on the turf, and to this fact in a great measure his present financial difficulties are attributed.

LONDON LIGHT AND LEADING.

THE BROKEN IRISH PARTY AND THE WINNING LIBERALS—LABOR AND LAW.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following:

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1891.—"Chaotic" is the condition of politics here. In spite of the split in the national party and the fighting attitude of both wings, the English liberals continue to win seats by steadily rising majorities. The conservatives may not have expected to win Northampton, but certainly they had no idea of being beaten by the tremendous majority of 1,700. It begins to look as if the mass of English voters could not be a copper about the dimensions of the nationalists, and looked favorably upon Irish home rule, though the Irish are fighting tooth and nail to postpone it.

But the Irish have not done fighting yet. Dillon and O'Brien having rushed into print, McCarthy must, perforce, follow. He made out so clear a case against Parnell that the latter intends to issue a manifesto giving his side of the story. It may sound queerly, but the *Times* has become Parnell's organ. He gravely told a correspondent of the *Times* yesterday that he hoped the McCarthy wing would do nothing to widen the breach with the liberal party.

"CRITICAL IMPUDENCE."

It is impossible not to admire the way Parnell sustains the high standard of cynical impudence he has set himself throughout the crisis. A remark of this kind must be terribly galling to the men who have been most careful to maintain friendly relations with the liberal party and who have heard him denounce in unmeasured, even intemperate terms, that party and its great leader. It is amusing to watch the course of the *Times*, how it coddles the man whom it endeavored to ruin. It never accepts without modification the statements of the McCarthy wing, while doing all in its power to strengthen Parnell's position. To-day, for instance, though it is well known that the Boulogne negotiations came to nothing through Parnell's attitude, the *Times* says that Parnell accepted O'Brien's offer of mediation purely on grounds of private friendship and out of regard to his known honesty of purpose and proved judgment in Irish affairs. The *Times* is doing its best to run Parnell against home rule and through him damage the cause of Ireland as much as is in its power to do.

The war is to be carried into Ireland again, for the McCarthy wing see that negotiations with Parnell are only time lost. In a letter published to-day the Bishop of Galway, protesting against Parnell's contemplated visit to Galway, calls him publicly a convicted adulter and social disgrace.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Negotiations are in progress between the Shipping Federation and the labor leaders for ending the unfortunate struggle at Cardiff before it leads to disaster of all concerned. The negotiations have been opened by the men, who are getting the worst of it. The men do not demand the exclusion of non-unionists, but only that there shall be no discrimination against unionists. The attitude of the Shipping Federation is the natural consequence of the intolerant one adopted in 1889 by the dockers.

There being no other sensation, the press is making a great stir over the murder of "Carrotty Nell" in Whitechapel on Friday morning. It is ascribed to "Jack the Ripper," but they have "Jack" on the brain here. It does not look to me like his work. The woman's throat was cut in a clumsy manner with a blunt instrument and the body was not otherwise mutilated. "Jack" murders like a professional and mutilates like a maniac. The police seem to think they are absolved from catching the murderer by saying "Jack the Ripper" did it. They have detained two men, against neither of whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant making a charge.

THE JENNENS CLAIM.

I understand the Philadelphia heirs of the Jennens estate think they are certain to receive £100,000, the amount of a note held by some English nobleman, with whose name the insolvent was not furnished them. Perhaps they will be interested in the following extract from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice:

Case of Jennens against Martin. Upon hearing counsel for plaintiff and defendant, and by their consent, I do order that the contentions and proceedings in this action, arising from caveat No. 173, entered on 10th October, 1889, and also from a writ of summons issued on 31st January, 1890, be discontinued, and that letters of administration with will annexed of the personal estate of William Jennens, late of Aston place, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, herein granted to defendant, be redelivered out to said defendant, and that plaintiff do pay defendant's costs on higher scale certificate for counsel.

Dated 11th day of December, 1890.

ROBERT A. PRITCHARD, Registrar.

IRISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE BISHOP OF GALWAY SEVERE ON MR. PARNELL—VICTED TENANTS IN TROUBLE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 14, 1891.—The Most Rev. Francis J. MacDonnell, D. D., Bishop of Galway, in a letter published to-day denounces the action which he demands of them, and who depended upon the leaders of the party for support when they were evicted as a consequence of their refusal, are now unable to secure any assistance owing to the legal questions which have arisen concerning the ownership of the money deposited in Paris by the National League leaders. The legal delays have thus far prevented the transfer of the league money to the Evicted Tenants' Fund, and there is much suffering in consequence among those who were evicted from their holdings.

EVICTED TENANTS SUFFERING.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1891.—An unfortunate phase of the discussion in the Irish Parliamentary party is that the tenants who refused to pay the rents demanded of them, and who depended upon the leaders of the party for support when they were evicted as a consequence of their refusal, are now unable to secure any assistance owing to the legal questions which have arisen concerning the ownership of the money deposited in Paris by the National League leaders. The legal delays have thus far prevented the transfer of the league money to the Evicted Tenants' Fund, and there is much suffering in consequence among those who were evicted from their holdings.

On the day that the conference at Bonlogne-sur-Mer collapsed, Mr. Parnell made an imperative demand upon the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Biggar, who was one of the custodians of the National League funds, that they surrender the money to him. This the executors refused to do unless they received the most ample guarantee that the money would be handed over to the Evicted Tenants' Fund. They did not succeed in obtain-

ing these guarantees and consequently they still refuse to relinquish their hold upon the money.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

CONCENTRATING EVIDENCE AGAINST A SADDLER SUSPECTED OF THE CRIME.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1891.—Another man has been arrested in Whitechapel on suspicion of being the murderer of "Carrotty Nell." When taken into custody blood was found upon his clothes. The prisoner was seen in company with the murdered woman about a quarter of an hour before the crime was committed. He is a saddler by trade. The inquiries made by the police concerning the prisoner show that he has been absent from England for eighteen months, or about the period which has elapsed since the last Whitechapel murder.

A woman who is detained as a witness asserts that she saw the prisoner quarrelling with the murdered woman early in the evening before the crime was committed.

A policeman who was on duty Friday night and morning on the streets about Tower Hill and in the vicinity of the crime has identified the prisoner as a man he met about a quarter of an hour after the murder. The policeman, noticing that the man had blood on his clothes, stopped him on Tower Hill and asked several questions as to how the blood stains happened to be on his garments. The man, according to the policeman, replied that he had been assaulted while passing through a street in the neighborhood of the docks. The policeman not being aware that a murder had been committed and not having heard the alarm whistles from the police who had evidently then reached the scene of the murder, allowed himself to be satisfied that the bloodstained man was telling the truth, and so permitted him to pass on his way.

The prisoner's face is badly scratched, as if by a woman's finger nails. In reply to questions as to how he came by these scratches, the man said that he was so injured when he was assaulted near the docks. The prisoner stoutly denies having at any time met the murdered woman. He will be confronted with the railroad employé and with others who may have seen the man who is supposed to have been in company with "Carrotty Nell" on Friday night.

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under the standard of economy and that it proposed to equalize the budget by a reduction of all estimates, including the war and naval estimates.

So far as the Cabinet's foreign policy was concerned, the Marquis said that it would follow the verdict of the elections and would be simple and frank, as befitting a country really desirous of the peace programme which was common to the principal powers.

He added:—"We shall staunchly maintain the alliances existing and will let our conduct prove that we have no aggressive intentions. We shall strive to dispel false reports as to our relations with France. Peace is necessary in order to enable Italy to recover from her present unsatisfactory economic condition." The Marquis then asked for a prompt vote of confidence in the government.

There was a large attendance in the Chamber, the galleries especially being crowded. All the Ministers and ex-Ministers were present. The Premier's statement was applauded by the Deputies of the right.

The Marquis di Rudini finally adjourned the Chamber of Deputies until March 2, in order to allow the government time to prepare a number of bills, the object of which can be judged by the statements made to-day by the new Premier.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S WILL.

HE ORDERS THE DESTRUCTION OF HIS PERSONAL PROPERTY, HIS CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1891.—A report is published which states that, in addition to the destruction of his personal effects, the Duke of Bedford's will provides for the destruction of his carriages and the shooting of his horses.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

PROSPECTS FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET ARE NOT GOOD AND VESSELS WILL LOSE HEAVILY.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

St. Pierre, Miquelon, Feb. 14, 1891.—The schooner Jennie Seavens, Captain Carroll, has arrived here all well and proceeds to Placentia Bay. The prospects of securing a cargo there are favorable.

Thirty American vessels are at Fortune Bay waiting for herring. The chances of their procuring cargoes are unfavorable. The herring are very scarce. The weather is fine but very frosty. The supply of herring will be short for the American market, and the loss for waiting vessels will be large.

CABLE NOTES.

Marshall Canberré is seriously ill.

Calman-Lévy, Paris, will issue shortly a French edition of "Looking Backward" under the title of "Cent Ans Après."

General Mitre, ex-President of the Argentine Republic, will leave Paris for Buenos Ayres to-day. He will travel by way of Madrid and will embark upon a steamer at Cadiz on March 1.

The Draft Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a proposition to place a duty of 20 per cent on crude petroleum, with a rebate of 40 per cent when it is exported from France, after having been refined.

A heavy snowfall has blocked the railways in the mountain districts of Moravia, Silesia and East Galicia. The weather is very cold and the Danube is frozen from Pesth down the river for a distance of 100 miles. Navigation has consequently been brought to a standstill.

THE CHILIAN REBELS.

A BIG FIGHT NEAR TARAPOCA AND THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1891.—Despatches received here from Buenos Ayres in regard to the revolution in Chili announce that an important engagement has taken place in Tarapaca between the rebels and the government forces, and that the latter were completely defeated.

CHILIAN NEWS IN NEW YORK.

A private cablegram from London received yesterday confirms the burning of Pisagua, and states that Iquique is on fire, presumably from bombardment.

SIoux CHIEFS AT CARLISLE.

THE INDIAN STUDENTS GIVE AN EXHIBITION FOR THEIR BROTHERS FROM DAKOTA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 14, 1891.—The Indians who have been at Washington during the last two weeks arrived at the Carlisle Indian School this evening. The students gave a public exhibition, to which the chiefs were invited. After the entertainment, which consisted of songs, speeches and a calisthenic drill, Captain Pratt had several of the pupils make speeches of welcome to their distinguished visitors. As most of the Carlisle Indians have forgotten their native language, the chiefs had to use an interpreter in speaking to them.

Hollow Horn Bear, of the Rosebud Agency; John Grass, Little No Heart and American Horse spoke to the children concerning their opportunities and importunities to do the best work they possibly could. They said that the recent trouble in Dakota had put the Indian race back fifty years. Captain Pratt replied to the chiefs in a speech in which he said that the Indian suffered nothing at Carlisle on account of a change of climate. He told the pupils that a larger per cent of the Sioux youth had died in the West during the last year of gripe and measles than had at Carlisle of all diseases during eleven years. The delegation will leave on Monday for Dakota.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy (Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway).

	1890.	1891.
3 A. M.	39	39
6 A. M.	38	27
9 A. M.	42	29
12 M.	42	29
3 P. M.	42	29
6 P. M.	42	29
9 P. M.	42	29
Average temperature yesterday	42	29
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	42	29
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years	42	29

A—La Grippe in New York.

This dreaded disease makes its appearance again.

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of "La Grippe" are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of the Russian enemy "La Grippe" had left its victims.

Mr. S. M. Mackenzie has been highly recommended the SODEN MINERAL TABLETS as being the most effective remedy for the prevention and cure of all catarrhal inflammations (of which La Grippe is the most aggravated type) for Sore Throat, Cough, Bronchitis and all other ailments of the throat, chest and lungs.

Whenever you enter from a heated room into the open air during the winter put one of these tablets (troches) into the mouth and you will surely prevent any attack of the Grippe, Catarrh or Cold. Whenever you suffer from a cold in the head or catarrh of any form do not trifle with yourself but use them at once.

The genuine Soden Mineral Tablets must have the testimonial and signature of Sir M. Mackenzie around each box.

A—Stafford's Olive Tar.

Is a SPECIFIC FOR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLATINA and all forms of CONSUMPTION when it is

TAKEN APPLIED OR INHALED.

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WHAT ST. VALENTINE LOVES.

St. Valentine loves the beautiful curls That nestle around her brow. And the hazel eyes that laugh beneath His loves, he will allow.

St. Valentine loves the cherry lips That part in loving smiles, And he loves the merry dimple, too, That every one has beguiled.

But most St. Valentine loves the pearls That gleam between those lips. 'Tis SOXODONT that makes them fair As the scales of the summer ships.

GEMMED WITH PEARLS.

A month gemmed with pearls flashes radiance every time it opens. The contrast between the ruby of lovely lips and the pearls teeth they enclose has winged the fancy of poets and artists alike. It is a thing that most contributes to adorn the feminine mouth. Pure, it is artistic, it retains the natural color of teeth increased with yellow tints. No ivory or other objectionable ingredient contaminates it, its odor is balmy and its purifying operation thorough.

Adeline Patti and Davenport.

Mme. Adeline Patti and Fanny Davenport can truly be said to occupy positions of undisputed eminence in their particular fields, and for one reason or another, matters which are directly connected with the profession—the first in the character of Marguerite and the latter in that of Cleopatra. In each case a special shade of hair was desirable, and both used the only preparation in the world that can produce these shades—the famous HARRIS' Henna.

Patti says:—"I believe there is nothing in the world for the hair like it." And Fanny Davenport writes:—"My satisfaction with the HARRIS' Henna is enhanced because I know it is perfectly harmless; therefore I have no hesitation in cordially endorsing it. In the dramatic profession, color of the hair is of great importance. The HARRIS' Henna restores gray or bleached hair to its natural color or produces any desired shade. Call at the Reception Rooms, 64 West 23d St., or send sample of hair and it will be regenerated to the Patti, Cleopatra or any other shade free of charge.

London.

FLESH WORK PASTE AND SKIN REFINER, CHRISTENED "BLEACHED PASTE" BY SHIRLEY DARE.

FLESH WORK PASTE refines and makes smooth a rough, porous skin, entirely removes flesh worms